BRITISH MUSEUM
(NATURAL HISTORY)
- 2 MAR 1992
PURCHASED

# CBC NEWSLETTER

for members of the Carolina Bird Club, Inc., ornithological society of the Carolinas

Volume 37 Winter 1991 Number 4

# Charleston Area To Host Winter Meeting

The winter meeting is usually the best attended of the three meetings held annually by the Carolina Bird Club. With locations such as the Charleston area and outstanding programs as that planned for our meeting there January 31-February 2, 1992 by Lex Glover and other local members, it's not hard to see why.

Headquarters for the meeting will be the Ramada Inn in Mt. Pleasant, SC. The room rate is $32 plus tax for 1-4 persons. A reservation form is provided in the *Newsletter*, or you may call the motel at (803) 884-1411. The Ramada Inn requires a **two week cancellation** notice for refund of deposit.

The motel is located on highway 17/Georgetown Highway approximately 1/4 mile north of the Cooper River Bridge. If traveling north from the Cooper River Bridge, it will be on your right at the first traffic light.

Registration will begin on Friday, 31 January, 1992 at 3:00 p.m. at the Ramada Inn and continue until 6:30 p.m.

Season's Greetings

Registration will resume at 7:00 p.m. at the Wando High School where the evening meetings are scheduled. Directions to Wando High School will be available at the Ramada Inn front desk for late arrivals. Preregistration using the form provided in the *Newsletter* makes the whole process easier for everyone and saves you money.

The Saturday evening meeting will feature **Sidney A. Gauthreaux, Jr.**, Professor of Biological Sciences at Clemson University. He will be speaking on "The Neotropical Migrant Conservation Program."

An innovation for this meeting, suggested at the CBC executive committee fall retreat, is **Friday afternoon field trips** for those who arrive early for the meeting. These trips will leave from the Ramada Inn parking lot at 1:00 p.m. Friday, January 31. Destinations will be Folly Beach, Pitt Street Causeway, Sullivans Island and Isle of Palms. "Bird On Your Own Suggestions" will also be available at the front desk of the Ramada Inn on Friday.

The **Audubon Shop and Gallery** in Charleston wants to welcome the Carolina Bird Club to the area. Their new catalog will be in your registration packet, and they are offering a 20% discount to CBC members during our winter meeting. They are also graciously supplying a gift certificate as a door prize for the Friday evening meeting. Be sure to stop by the shop sometime during the weekend and thank Polly Holden and staff for their support. Store hours are 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday-Saturday, and 12:00 noon to 5:30 p.m. on Sunday. Their phone number is 1-800-453-BIRD.

# First CBC Weekend Field Trip A Success

**by Harry LeGrand Jr**

The first ever CBC Weekend Field Trip November 17, 1991 was quite a success; with approximately 20 birders tallying 98 species. We met under mostly clear, but cool and breezy skies at the north end of the causeway at Lake Mattamuskeet. The lake did not disappoint. In addition to an adult and an immature Bald Eagle, we saw nearly all of the expected waterfowl species, including the often difficult-to-find Redhear, Greater Scaup, and Common Goldeneye. The impoundment adjacent to the entrance to the refuge headquarters contained some mudflats, and among an

unexpected variety of shorebirds was the prize of the trip--a Hudsonian Godwit.

After a scrumptious buffet dinner in New Holland, we headed off to Pungo Lake and refuge. Except for some distant swans on the lake, little else was seen, so we tracked northward to the extensive fields just west of Lake Phelps. We walked out into plowed fields in quest of Lapland Longspur. Among the flocks of Water Pipits flushed from the fields were one or two longspurs heard giving the rattle call, but nary a longspur could be spotted on the ground. Nor did the Short-eared Owls from a year ago materialize on this field trip. We waited patiently near some weedy fields for the last hour of the day, but only Northern Harriers showed themselves. Despite the somewhat disappointing finish to the day, the trip was nonetheless a success thanks to good weather, dry dirt roads, lots of birds at Mattamuskeet, and a group of birders that enjoyed each other's fellowship.

## *The Traveling Birdwatcher*

# Birding The Bay Of Pigs

### by Jennifer Wren

To be honest, I really had no desire to bird Cuba. I haven't even been to Texas or Arizona yet! Then I learned that the trip left from Toronto in mid-February. If we took some extra days before we left, we could bird Amherst Island, a hot spot for owls in the winter. I couldn't resist the possibility of adding Snowy Owl to my life list, and I sent in my check for $1,100.

We left Toronto on Cubana Airlines and arrived in Varadero on the north coast in the evening. We then boarded a bus for a two hour ride to Playa Larga on the Bay of Pigs, our base for the next five days. The sign at the entrance to the resort says *"Biennenido Playa Larga - centro internacional de observacion de aves."* (Welcome to Playa Largo - an international center for the observation of birds.) Castro has realized that birders spend money pursuing that next lifer and is encouraging tourism by "protecting" thousands of acres of good bird habitat.

Our group was small, eight participants, one Canadian guide, and several Cuban guides. We received a checklist for 170 species that could be seen on our trip. our group saw 143 species, and I added 56 to my life list. We used the late James Bond's guide to the *Birds of the West Indies* supplemented by the National Geographic field guide. There were 17 endemics, including Bee Hummingbird, Cuban Parakeet, Cuban Tody, Cuban Trogan, Zapata Wren, Zapata Sparrow, Gundlach's Hawk, Blue-headed Quail Dove, and Cuban Pygmy Owl. Other interesting birds were Black Rail (a lifer for most of us), Greater Flamingo, Northern Jacana, Great Lizard Cuckoo, Cuban Emerald, and Stripe-headed Tanager.

I found Cuban birding to be an excellent introduction to birding outside North America. Most birds were easily seen, lighting was good, Cuban birds are bright and distinctive and thus easily remembered, and there were many of our North American birds wintering there.

Day hikes were not strenuous, usually two to three kilometers. The exception was the Zapata Swamp trek. The Zapata Swamp is a saw grass marsh with thick, sticky mud and some water. One participant sank in mud up to his waist before he could be rescued. it was well worth it because we saw both the Zapata Wren and Zapata Sparrow.

Accommodations were described as basic, but they were actually quite good. We each had a two room cabin with hot water, air conditioning and color TV. The food was simple; beer was provided on every outing and with lunch and dinner. The Bay of Pigs was our swimming hole.

We spent the last day and a half in Havana at the Havana Hilton. From there we took a day trip into the mountains of Pinar del Rio province in western Cuba for a change of habitat and had a free afternoon in Havana.

The trip was sponsored by the Long Point Bird Observatory. These trips raise money for the "Cuba Project." The money is used to support cooperative efforts with Cuban researchers to conduct studies on wintering populations of migrant birds and to train Cubans in techniques of bird banding and other monitoring methods.

For more information, contact George Wallace at (519) 582-4867 or Doug McRae at (519) 586-3531.

Yes, I did get my Snowy Owl. Also Saw-whet Owl, Oldsquaw, Little Gull, Great Cormorant, and Snow Bunting.

# Space Available on CBC Weekend Field Trip

Approximately 16 spaces were still available on the Outer Banks & Pamlico Sound field trip as the *Newsletter* went to press. This special field trip, scheduled for January 11-12, 1992, will be led by John Fussell and John Wright. Cost is $15.

The trip will begin at 7:00 a.m. on Saturday, January 11 at the parking lot at the south end of Bonner Bridge over Oregon Inlet. The jetty and inlet will be scanned for Purple Sandpiper, eiders, and Great Cormorant. The early morning ocean may produce something rare, such as Black-legged Kittiwake, Little Gull or even an alcid. The impoundments of Bodie Island and Pea Island NWR should have an abundance of swans, ducks and geese (maybe a Ross'). Working south to Cape Hatteras Point for gulls; the group will take the free ferry to Ocracoke Island to spend the night.

On Sunday the trip will continue across Pamlico Sound by toll ($10 per auto) ferry to Swanquarter. This crossing with the sun at your back is great for viewing flocks of Red-breasted Mergansers, loons, Brant, Surf and Black Scoters, Oldsquaw, and other diving ducks which are found in the Pamlico at this time of year.

A registration form is provided in this *Newsletter*. Details on reservations for the Ocracoke to Swanquarter ferry and lodging for Friday and Saturday nights can be found in the October, 1991 special issue of the *Newsletter*.

### Special Spring Weekend

Watch for details in the spring *CBC Newsletter* of a special CBC field trip April 29, 1992 to the SC home of Evelyn and Tommy Dabbs for a bird banding demonstration.

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# Backyard Birding

## with Frances J. Nelson

**Joe Jones**, formerly of Chapel Hill and now of Berryville, VA, who says that he is a "charter member and life member of the Carolina Bird Club, a rare species," writes about a mockingbird in Berryville who

> showed up one winter and would permit no other birds to enter the feeder. We caught him and released him immediately. He quickly returned. We caught him again and kept him an hour. He returned. We caught him again and kept him penned up a whole day. He returned. We caught him again and confined him for a week (with food and water). After that we never saw him again.

(Hmm. I wonder if that would work with our resident Sharp-shinned Hawk? Don't worry. CJ would never agree to it, even if I decided to try. He keeps reminding me that the sharpie is doing what comes naturally, and to make matters worse, now if I see the hawk capture a bird, CJ wants me to watch to see where he goes to dine.)

**Don McCullough**, of Durham, NC claims to have the most versatile mocker. "This mocker frequents the parking lot of Don's apartment building and imitates more than just birds: he's added the sound of an auto theft alarm from a car to his repertoire." But Mr. McCullough writes about more than mockingbirds:

> Our back yard has been very entertaining. There is a beaver pond in an utility easement out our back windows. We see beaver and muskrat, Red-shouldered Hawks, Snowy and Common Egrets, Green and Great Blue Herons, Yellow Warblers, phoebes, etc. We hear the Barred Owl, often at 5:00 p.m. The saga of the summer was the struggle between a Red-bellied Woodpecker and a Starling family. The red-bellieds dug a hole in a dead tree and set up housekeeping. Then one day the Starlings started hanging around. The red-bellieds kept one bird in the nest at all times. But one day we heard the red-bellieds clucking up a storm and when we looked out, the Starling was in the hole. We were very dismayed. For two or three weeks they struggled; one day the red-bellieds were in the hole, one day the Starlings. We never saw any young. Then one night a thunderstorm came through and the next morning the tree was gone, knocked over into the pond.
>
> The star of the summer was the hen Wood Duck with nine fuzz-ball ducklings one morning in June or July. We had seen both the hen and the drake earlier.

I'm jealous. We've had a Wood Duck couple investigate our box two summers now, but they have moved on.

Another item of interest to fellow birdwatchers is a news release from Project FeederWatch about bird kills. These birds did not die from natural causes, raptor or other predator attacks; they met their demise by flying into windows. These "birds often fly full tilt into unseen windows; some are killed, others are left stunned and vulnerable to predators." Pine Siskins are at the top of the list, with American Goldfinches and Dark-eyed Juncoes a close second and third.

Thus far, we have been lucky. We live in a rural area, close to woods and open water, and our yard has plenty of vegetation and feeders--the typical territory, according to Project FeederWatch, for above average bird kills. yet we don't have that many birds flying into our windows. Oh, sure, we hear thumps occasionally, but we've only had a few deaths. Often we can put on gloves and hold the stunned bird for a few minutes and then let it go flying off. We do have hawk silhouettes on many of the windows, so maybe that is what keeps our birds away. I was hesitant about putting up the silhouettes because I thought they might keep the birds from feeding, but the birds feed normally.

CJ and I have finally joined Project FeederWatch, and it is a relatively easy thing to do. We have to watch our feeders two consecutive days each month, November-March, and record the largest number of a species we see at any one time. The more participants, the more accurate the study will bee, so send in your $12 to Project Feeder Watch, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucher Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850, and start counting. If you sign up now, you will be ready for November, 1992.

As Murphy would have predicted, the two days in November that we counted, we had fewer birds than usual. But, then, we have had sporadic feeding this fall anyway. I attribute that to the unusually warm weather. I didn't see juncoes until October 30, and that was pure luck. I had seen some kind of warblers feeding in the tops of trees as I was doing the early morning dog walk. When I went back with the spotting scope, the warblers, which I later discovered to be Pine Warblers, wer gone, but as I stood, a flock of juncoes arrived. Five days later, the first one appeared on our back deck. The same morning that I saw the juncoes, I also saw the first White-throated Sparrows.

We have not seen the Brown Creeper yet this fall, but we have had a Mallard drake, who comes every day or so, three female Hooded Mergansers, Yellow-rumped Warblers and our first Cedar Waxwings. About 100 of them stripped the yaupon in two hours. The waxwings bring our property list to 91 species.

That's it for this newsletter. I check our mailbox daily for letters from fellow club members. Thanks to those of you who have responded, but I know we have more than five members. Get those bird stories written and mailed to *1006 Dogwood Hill Lane, Wake Forest, NC 27587.* See you at the winter meeting.

### Spring Meeting Preview

It's not too early to mark your calendar for the CBC spring meeting May 8-10, 1992. Headquarters will be the Quality Inn/Appalachian Conference Center in Boone, NC.

The guest speaker will be **Mark Simpson**, a Statesville native who is now on the faculty of George Washington University. Mark is the author of Birds of the Blue Ridge Mountains published by the UNC Press and scheduled for release in March.

# CBC Rare Bird Alert Highlights

(*Caution:* sightings reported on the RBA are not necessarily verified, and publication in the *Newsletter* does not substitute for review by the appropriate Bird Records Committee and publication in *The Chat*.)

Eared Grebes returned to Goldsboro, NC again this fall, with several reported. The rare Red-necked Grebe made an unexpected appearance inland at Greensboro, NC. Adding to this rare inland appearance were similar reports of Northern Gannet, Brant, Oldsquaw, Surf Scoters and White-winged Scoter. Coastal waterfowl hotspots in NC produced Ross' Goose and Eurasian Wigeon.

The hotspots for Carolina's shorebirding were undoubtedly the sod farms near Orangeburg, SC. Throughout the fall reports of Buff-breasted Sandpipers, Upland Sandpipers, and Lesser Golden-Plover came in weekly. A very approachable Red-necked Phalarope visited Greensboro, NC. Coastal shorebirds of interest were a Curlew Sandpiper in NC and Hudsonian Godwit from both states; the latter still being seen at Huntington Beach State Park in SC.

Impressive inland reports continued with a Parasitic Jaeger at Jordan Lake in NC. Rare gull reports were Common Black-headed Gull and Lesser Black-backed Gull; both from NC.

Rufous Hummingbirds put in extended visits at feeders in both states. Olive-sided Flycatchers were seen in both states and a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was reported from NC. One of the best reports was of a singing Bell's Vireo in SC. Better warbler reports were Mourning, Connecticut and Wilson's. The highlight, however, was that of the extremely rare Kirtland's Warbler from NC.

Clay-colored and Lark Sparrows were reported from NC and SC, all coastally. Several calls were received of Lapland Longspurs in both states, inland and coastal. Snow Buntings were reported twice from NC. *Taylor Piephoff, Charlotte, NC.*

## Joint Field Trip Planned

CBC and the NC State Museum of Natural Sciences are sponsoring an Outer Banks winter birding trip March 6-8, 1992. Headquarters will be the newly restored First Colony Inn at Nags Head, NC. Leaders are John & Paula Wright (CBC), and Bob Wolk and Eloise Potter (NCMNS). Contact the museum at PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611 or call (919) 733-7450) for a brochure.

# Second CBC Weekend Field Trip of '92 Scheduled

## Townville, SC — Saturday, February 29, 1992

**Leaders:** Bob Wood & Steve Cox
**Limit:** 20 participants **Cost:** $10

**Itinerary:** Meet at 7:30 a.m. February 29 at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge at the intersection of I 85 and Clemson Boulevard. This is exit 19A. We will check out the ponds, fields, and cattle lots around Townville; including the Little Beaver Dam Creek waterfowl area. We hope to see Brewer's Blackbird, Horned Lark, Grasshopper Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow and at least one or two unusual duck species or shorebirds. We will see what's swimming in Lake Hartwell at lunch time, and then in the afternoon we will see what's lurking about in the Eighteen Mile Creek area. Keep your fingers crossed for an American Bittern. Plan to bring a picnic lunch and some sort of drink (Townville ain't Paris).

Those desiring to stay at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge Friday night may call (803) 226-3457 to reserve a room. Be sure to indicate that you are with Carolina Bird Club, and you will get a room rate of $35 for a double and free breakfast for one and a 10% discount for another in your party. A credit card or 10% deposit is needed to guarantee the room for late arrival. **Deadline for registration for the field trip and reserving a room at the motel is February 18.**

### Registration Procedure:

(1) Call Bob Wood at (803) 771-7900 (work) or (803) 786-5186 (home) to "sign up" and obtain additional information.
(2) Send registration form with payment to CBC Headquarters Secretary.

## Registration Form

CBC Weekend Field Trip to Townville, SC
February 29, 1992

Name(s)_____
(list each participant)
Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for _____participants at $10 each. I have called the trip leader, Bob Wood, at (803) 771-7900 or (803) 786-5186 to ensure that space is available.

Mail with check to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.**, PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

# Bird Bander's Notebook

**by Dottie Foy**

Over the last five years for so, there has been a major resurgence of interest in the hummingbird, especially in the Middle Atlantic states. As one walks or drives around a community one continually sees hummer feeders where there were none before.

This species includes perhaps the smallest of warm-blooded vertebrates, and has the greatest relative energy output of any warm-blooded animal. Other interesting facts: (1) they are the largest nonpasserine family of birds, and the second largest family of Western Hemisphere birds in number of living species, (2) the ratio of their heart size to their body size is the largest of all warm-blooded animals, and their heartbeat reaches 1260 beats per minute, (3) their brain size is among the largest relative to body weight of all birds (up to at least 4.2%), (4) they are the only birds that regularly become torpid at night, with a drop in body temperature of as much as 19 degrees C; however, their normal body temperature is among the highest (40 degrees C), (5) individual hummingbirds often consume more than half their total weight in food and may drink eight times their weight in water per day

In the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus columbris*) incubation is 14-21 days; normally (probably) 16 days. Fledging periods vary considerably in different areas. The female alone builds the nest with no help from the male.

I have observed, as have others (Tate and Foster 1966), hummingbirds at woodpecker drilled trees feeding on the sap and also the insects attracted to the sap.

My husband and I started taking extensive notes on plumage, migration dates, molt, etc. of the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds caught in banding nets in New Jersey in 1970. In 1987 we applied for and received a "specialized permit" to band hummingbirds. Between 1988 and July 15, 1991 we banded 347 ruby-throats. Records by band number are kept of each bird caught by net or ground trap. We found 18 (5.2%) of the 347 returned in subsequent years to our banding station, and ten of these were found in either the trap or net where they were originally caught. Twelve of the eighteen returned the following year after banding, one returned three years in a row, and 2 HY-F banded in 1988 returned as SY birds in 1989.

To date my most interesting hummer is a female banded August 24, 1988 as an AHY. My only encounter with her was June 9, 1991; making her at least five years old. Three females were at least four years old, eight were at least three years old. The oldest males to return were four at least four years old. There is not enough data here for a stable life table.

Banding has helped the scientific community to gain heretofore unknown facts about our hummingbird's lives. For example, a Ruby-throated Hummingbird banded in Hollister, Missouri as a HY-F in 1980 was recaptured by the original bander in the same place in 1989. She lived for nine years. Another ruby-throat banded in Jay, Oklahoma in 1978 also lived for nine years. These two are the longest age records for the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Many hummingbirds are polygamous, and more adult females than adult males might actually be anticipated at feeding stations. This has been the case at our banding station.

Although most Ruby-throated Hummingbirds have left North Carolina by late October the latest date that we have banded a ruby-throat is December 13, 1988. This bird had a meager fat supply, but we did not find anything out of the ordinary otherwise.

References:


Johnsgard, Paul A. 1983. The Hummingbirds of North America. Smithsonian Institute. Washington, D.C.

Tate & Foster. 1966. The activities and coactions of animals at sapsucker trees. Living Bird 5: 87-114.

Tyrrell, Robert A. & Esther Quesda 1985. Hummingbirds, Their Life and Behavior. Crown Publishers, New York, N. Y.


# Hummer Hotline

Have you had questions about hummingbirds but didn't know who to ask? Dottie Foy, our resident expert on the subject, has agree to answer your questions about these fascinating birds. Her new question and answer column will appear in the *Newsletter* starting with the spring issue. Address your questions to **Mrs. Dorothy J. Foy, PO Box 457, Oriental, NC 28571.**

# Breeding Bird Atlas Project in Final Year

The North Carolina Breeding Bird Atlas Project, sponsored by the Museum of Natural Sciences, is entering its fifth and final year. Not unexpectedly, some areas of the state have been covered more thoroughly than others. In order to have a more balanced and complete coverage, the Museum is looking for help in any of the following areas:

Albemarle peninsular counties (Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Martin)

West-central Piedmont counties of Iredell, Davie and Rowan

If you will be birding in any of these areas during the breeding season and are willing to contribute your notes, the museum will be happy to incorporate them into the Atlas Project. The Museum provides detailed maps and checklists. For additional information you can write or call **John Gerwin**, NC Museum of Natural Sciences, PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611, (919) 733-7450.

**CBC Rare Bird Alert**

**(704) 332-Bird**

# For The Record

*(Editor's Note: We hope that "For The Record" will be a regular column reporting on the activities of the CBC Bird Records Committees. The North Carolina committee is chaired by Harry E. LeGrand Jr. of Raleigh, and the South Carolina committee is chaired by Robin Carter of Columbia. The North Carolina committee is the first to report.)*

The North Carolina Bird Records Committee of the Carolina Bird Club has now been in operation for approximately two years. It is time to make a few announcements about the Committee to CBC readers.

The most important announcement is the designing of the Committee's Rare Bird Sighting Report, developed by Mike Tove, one of the Committee members. Mike served as Chairman of the Utah records committee for several years, where a similar report form was in wide usage. Until now, our CBC committee operated without such a report form. A report form is vital to the smooth and efficient operations of a records committee. A completed form gives the committee members all of the information they should need to make a decision on the accuracy of a sighting. Without it, details provided by an observer might be too brief for the committee to make a decision. The report form also prods the observer into providing crucial information about similar species and how they were eliminated. For example, the committee might be as much interested in details explaining why a winter-season Eastern Wood Pewee *wasn't* an Eastern Phoebe as why it *was* a pewee!

The Records Committee wishes to review all reports for species with fewer than 10 state records. We also wish to review other highly significant reports such as first, second, or third state winter records, new inland records of coastal birds, etc. Generally speaking, observers of such records send the chairman (who presently is also the "Briefs for the Files" editor of *Chat* ) details in the form of a letter, often as a part of a seasonal report. If the chairman believes that the details provided in a letter, for example, are thorough enough for the committee to take a vote, he will send out copies of the details to the members. The committee, however, wants to encourage the use of the new form. A copy of the form is included with this report, and copies will be available at CBC meetings. We will also send observers a report form upon learning of a rare bird sighting in order to encourage the incoming details to be written on the form. We do not want people to feel intimidated by having them complete a Rare Bird Sighting Form. We realize that some people will feel intimidated by having other people review a sighting of theirs, whether the sighting is reported on a form or simply as part of a letter. It is important, however, that records of rare species be incorporated into the literature, and reports of such rarities must be reviewed for accuracy. We should all be proud of the avifauna list for North Carolina and hope that the list of species recorded from the state continues to grow. However, it is important that the list be "squeaky clean" and thoroughly reviewed, so that questionable or unacceptable records are not a part of the literature.

The Records Committee expects to publish in *Chat* a list of the species recorded in North Carolina, by acceptance level. The list will show which species are on the official list, as well as those on the provisional list. The list will have a few symbols to indicate those species for which the committee wished to review all new records, such as those species with 10 or fewer state records.

In an upcoming issue of the *CBC Newsletter*, the committee will issue a list of those species which it wishes to review. This will be a much shorter list than the entire state list that would be published in Chat. We also hope to provide a list of *previously published* records, generally of species with fewer than 10 records, for which details were either not published or were too vague or inadequate for the committee to make a decision. This latter list is an attempt to prod the observers into providing further details (original field notes) than those that appeared in print.

We want to stress to the CBC membership that our decisions are based on the best information available to us. The decisions are open to reconsideration with more information, and it is possible that some decisions will be changed as new information becomes available. The committee welcomes all written input from bird students regarding refinement of the state list. We especially solicit the following:

1) any opinions on the accuracy of published records especially when these opinions are based on "new" information, such as newly published bird identification articles;

2) any information about the existence of photographs or specimens of species that are currently poorly documented, including species that are poorly documented seasonally or regionally;

3) any information regarding species commonly kept in captivity, particularly regarding whether sightings of the species in North Carolina probably represented escaped or wild birds. *Harry E. LeGrand Jr, Chairman, N.C. Bird Records Committee.*

## New Species Sighted

Sharp eyed birders noted a new species described in the special October issue of *CBC Newsletter*. Eloise Potter actually reported a *Kirtland's* Warbler rather than a *Kirkland's* Warbler as prominently and repeatedly claimed in the fall meeting report. Unfortunately, the editor can't blame it on "computer error." It was his own human error. Fortunately, the only member unkind enough to mention it was N. C. Bird Records Committee Chairman, Dr. Harry E. LeGrand Jr. Your editor felt a little better about his goof when he read an article in the December 8 issue of *The Herald-Sun/Raleigh Extra* reporting on the effects of development on bird life in Wake County. The article quoted well known experts and CBC members Ken Knapp, Harry LeGrand, Dave Lee, and John Connors. Among the species adversely affected by development was the red *cockeyed* woodpecker which the article appropriately noted did not adapt well to city life. Probably has trouble crossing streets.

## Registration Form

CBC Weekend Field Trip to NC Outer Banks & Pamlico Sound
January 11 & 12, 1992

Name(s)_____

(list each participant)

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for _____participants at $15 each. I have called the trip leader, John Wright at (919) 756-5139 to ensure that space is available.

Mail with check to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.**, PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

## Ramada Inn Reservation Form

Carolina Bird Club
Winter Meeting, January 31-February 2,1992

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Rooms (1-4 occupants) $32.00 plus tax.

Please reserve _____ room(s) at $32.00 per night. My check for the first night's lodging is enclosed. I will arrive _____ and depart_____.

Mail with deposit to **Ramada Inn**, 301 Johnnie Dobbs Blvd., Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464 or call (803) 884-1411.

## Registration Form

CBC Winter Meeting, January 31-February 2, 192

Name(s)_____

(list each name for name tags)

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for _____member registrations at $4 each and_____nonmember registrations at $5 each. Registration at meeting will be $5 for members and $6 for nonmembers.

Mail with check to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.**, PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

## Bulls Island & Cape Romain NWR Reservation Form

Saturday & Sunday, February 1 & 2, 1992

Name_____

(list each participant)

Address_____City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____to reserve _____ place(s) at $15 each for the Bulls Island ferry February 1, and _____places(s) at $25 each for the Cape Romain NWR boat trip.

Please make check payable to **Steve Compton** and mail to 162 Gordon Street, Charleston, SC 29403. Tel. (803) 577-4816.

# Welcome New Members

**Fred J. Alsop III**
Johnson City, TN

**Jeffrey Bay**
Raleigh, NC

**The British Library**
Wetherby, England

**Phillip J Crisp**
Greensboro, NC

**Wayne K. Forsythe**
Hendersonville, NC

**Judith Luetkemeyer**
Charlotte, NC

**Sue McCormac**
Atlantic Beach, NC

**Robert L. Merrick**
Wilmington, NC

**Rick Payne**
Durham, NC

**Roger E. Robbins**
Beaufort, NC

**Frances R. Sibley**
Franklin, NC

**John A. Sneeden**
Raleigh, NC

**Jane Stephenson**
Atlantic Beach, NC

**Randy C. Stinson**
Liberty, NC

**L. E. Willis**
Carrollton, VA

## Membership Application and Order Form

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____ Tel. (  )_____ (  )_____
(home) (business)

ENTER/RENEW MEMBERSHIP AS INDICATED

____Individual ($12)
____Family ($15)
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